## A WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

#### Matters of Interest to Organized Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3. L. A. 4308 K. of L. Musicians-Piks'

Hall, Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue.

Theatrical Stage Employes' Alliance—

Hall, 1316 E street.

D. A. 66 K. of L., Executive Committee—

Times Indivine. 11 Collection.

Times building, 11 o'clock.

Bottling House Employes' Assembly-Hall. 609 F street; 11 o'clock a. m. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4. L.U.No. 190, Brotherhood of Carpenters

Hall, 627 Massachusetts avenue. L. A. 1644 K. of L., Journeymen Plaster-ers-Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street L. A. 1748, K. of L. Carpenters and Join-

-Society Temple, Fifth and G streets. A. 1228, K. of L., Plasterers' Lathers

L. A. 1228, K. of L., Plasterers' Lathers

-Hall 1316 E street.

L. A. 1046, K. of L., Bakers' Drivers—

Bonch's Hall, 314 Eighth street.

Lather' Progressive Assembly, K. of L.

-Times Building.

Amaigamatel Society of Carpenters and

Joiners—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G

Colored Industrial Laundry Workers' Assembly-Hall 609 F street. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5. Federation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania

L. A. 1195, K. of L., Mosaic and Engaustic WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.
L. U., No. 1, Carpenters, Joiners and Stairbuilders—Hall, 419 Tenth street.
Paper Hangers' Protective Association—Harris' Hall, Seventh and D streets.
Harbers' Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and a half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Columbian Lodge, No. 174, Machinists—McCanley's Hall, Fearsylvania avenue ast.

Horse-shoem' Union-Hall, 737 Seventh

Phoneer Laundry Assembly-I. O. M. Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsyl-THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

District Assembly No. 66, K. of L.— Pinstecers' Hall, Four and a half street and Fennsylvants avenue. Carpenters' Council—Hall, 627 Massa-Galvanizet Iron and Comice Workers-

Hall, 737 Seventh street.
L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Fitters-Hall, 1316 E street.
Protective Street Railway Assembly, K.
of L. Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 1-Bricklayers' Iail, Seventh and L streets. L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House Painters-Harris' Hall, Seventh and D

L. A. 4886, K. of L., Eccentric Associa-tion of Steam Engineers Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street. Cutters' Association-Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.
Clerks' Assembly-Nordlinger's Hall,

and Structural Iron Workers' Aseembly—Hall, 1316 E street. L. A. 2572, K. of L., Excelsior Assembly— Typographical Temple. Electrical Workers' Union, No. 26—Hall,

827 Seventh street-Marine Association of Steam Engineers-Mariners' Hall, Seventh street southwest, epposite Pentz wharf. L. B., No. 28, Steam Fitters' Helpers-Hall, 737 Seventh street.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

L. A. 2370, K. of L., Journeymen Tailors Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. Cigar Makers' Union, No. 110-Hall,

737 Seventh street.

Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, I. P.
P.—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

L. W., No. 118, Bakers and Confectioners

-Hall, 827 Seventh street.

Out of the forty-three organizations affilliated with the Federation thirty-eight
of them were represented by delegates when
the Federation of Labor was called to
order at Plasterers' itali, last Tucsday,
others coming in soon afterwards.

President James F. McHugh, who had
been absent from the city, was present and
ruled over the deliberations of the designtes.

Much important business was transacted
during the evening and the reports of the
respective committees created considerable debate.

Visiting committees from the House Painters' Assembly, Structural Iron Workers' Assembly, Structural Iron Workers' Assembly, Structural Iron Workers
and addressed the meeting.

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After credentials of delegates from Iconreceived and accepted, the reports from

received and accepted, the reports from the various standing and special com-mittees were called for.

The contract committes reported that the case of the alleged non-union engineer at the Allen Grand Opera House had been investigated and the committee had been assured that the matter would be straightened to the satisfaction of the Pederation, as Mr. Allen did not propose to run one part of the theater with union labor and the other part with non-union labor. The

theater had to be union throughout as be

theater had to be union throughout as be had given his promise it should be.

The committee on investigating the vicintion of the eight-hour law on some masonry work for the District government, near the Garfield Hospital, reported that they had been informed by the inspector in charge that he had received orders from the Commissioners to work more than the legal number of hours. The committee had also called upon Commissioner Powell, and had been informed that when the work had been first commenced it had been smallered. first commenced it had been considered very important that it should be executed without delay, as immediate danger existed in the giving way of the foundation of the hospital and the patients had been removed from those wards nearest the wall that was now being erected. Cosmilssioner
Powell, however, was of the opinion that
the work had progressed so far that the
danger line had been passed, therefore
there was no reasonable excuse for working
more than eight hours, and he assured the

more than eight hours, and he assured the committee that he would give orders to that effect. The report of the committee was satisfactory to the Federation and accepted and the committee discharged. The contract committee in answer to ques-tions stated that there was no change in the situation in the Carry case. The com-mittee further stated that Mr. Carry, with representatives, was in the ante-room derepresentatives, was in the anie room de-siring an audience with the Federation. To facilitate matters and there being so much important business demanding the atten-tion of the Federation, it was decided that the committee should relire and ascertain what was desired by the parties in waiting. Later in the evening the committee having returned, stated that Mr. Carry was de-sirious of carrying out the section. sirious of carrying out the wishes of the Federation, when informed definitely what those wishes were. The following recom-mendation of the committee was indorsed

Labor that the gas fixtures now in premises No. 733 North Capitol street, shall be taken out, a new contract made with a recognized union employer for new gas fixures to be hung in said premises by union plumbers and gasfitters, recognized as such by the central labor bodies of this city. The fixtrees course city. The fixtures now in said premises, after being taken down, may be taken spart and rehung in other premises by recognized union plumbers and gasfitters."

It was stated that this agreement was satisfactory to Mr. Carry, with the understanding that whose previous

meeting of the full committee, which taken place on Wednesday evening, November 6, in The Times Building.

The report of the committee which had been appointed to wait on a Seventh street cootning merchant who had been on the unfair 18st for some time was to the effect that i.e. merchant was willing to sign an agreement to employ union labor in the future. No action was taken on the report further than to refer the matter to the carpenters, organizations represented in the Federation, which originally made the complaint.

complaint.

The delegates from the Street Railway Assembly reported that the men employed on the Anacostia line had been locked out because they would not agree to work for starvation wages. The Federation was not asked to take any action.

Under the fread of gricevances the Horseshoers reported Mr. Ed Neik Carpenters, Yost Bros. and Dave Gotwald; Lutchers, W. H. Schneider, Landry Workers, the American House. All of the above grievances were referred to appropriate com-

ances were referred to appropriate com-

The Machinists' delegates reported four initiations at the last meeting and several reinstatements.

Nearly all of the locals reported indexement of union laundries, and in a number of instances had placed fines on members patronizing those laundries that had been declared unique.

In spite of disagreeable weather the local ssembles of the Knights of Labor were well epresented when Master Workman Simmons anded his gavellast Thursday evening.

After the assembly had been opened the Master Workman called the attention of the nelogates to the fact that the Cubin recognizing meeting was being held at Metherout Hall, and singlested that the delegates adjourn for the purpose of at-tenancy it. The suggestion on hot surprise the delegates, as it had been expected that only argent basiness requiring the attention of the District Assenting would be transacted. Dispensing with all nurther ceremonics the deligates were requested to present any matter that they had been matracted to report to the assembly.

An alleged case of violation of the eight-

An alleged case of violation of the eight hour hour law at the Congressional Library was reported and referred without debate to the consmittee on violation of the eight hour

The committee on reception of the dele-gates to the General Assembly reported that a meeting of the committee would be held during the week, and the delegates would be intermed of the programme proposed by the committee at the next meeting.

The executive committee amounced that if any other delegates had gravances to report, or had business for the committee to transact, that the regular meeting of the committee would be held in The Times several other matters were reported, but as the delegates were getting impatient to attend the Cuban meeting, it was decided to close the Assembly.

The district organizer of the Knights of Labor on last Wednesday evening organized the shoe cierks of the city into a total assembly. A full set of officers was chosen, as follows: A. Stern, moster workman; F. Crawford, worthy foreman; Alex. H. Hiltz, recording secretary; D. Wolf, treasurer; John Wagner, financial secretary; Charles Brown, almoner; A. J. Palmer, inside esquire; R. B. Kramer, outside esquire; W. H. Ostrander, worthy guide, and V. A. Faulk-The district organizer of the Knights of Ostrander, worthy guide, and V. A. Faulk-ner, inspector.

ner, inspector.

Delegates were also elected to represent the new local in the District Assembly as follows: A. H. Hiltz, D. Wolf, and D. W. Beatly.

Every shoe house of any prominence in the city was represented at the formation of the new local.

of the new local.

of the new local.

Speeches were made by District Master Workman, Simmons, Charles J. Wells, of the executive committee of the District Assembly, and Organizer O'Dea. The new assembly starts out under very favorable circumstances, and is composed of strong workers in the cause of organized labor.

The Pioneer L. A. Assembly, No. 1295, K. of L., held its regular meeting last Wednes-day right in the I. O. M. Hall, Four-and-ahalf street and Pennsylvania avenue. The meeting was well attended, not only by themembers, but by a good representation from other locals. Visiting committees from the House Paint-

Workers' Assembly reported tha title card had been manimously indersed by every assembly and union visited. The assem-bly will meet again next Wednesday evening.

The Eccentric Association of Steam Eagineers met, as usual, on Friday night The executive committee reported that Mr. Botsch, the butcher, was violating his agreement to employ strictly union labor.

The committee was also instructed to visit the Boston laundry in the interest of the Engineers.

One new member was initiated, one reinstated, and two applications for mem-

Appropriation for the Labor Bureau was made. The assembly committee will act to conjunction with the Painters' commit-

tee in watching unfair theatres. Several steam plants in the city were Several steam plants in the city were reported as being run by non-licensed en gineers. The executive committee was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the report and to bring the cases before a court of justice.

In view or the steadily increasing membership, the executive committee was instructed to look out for a larger hall. One which had been reported was favorably commented on by the members, and the

commented on by the members, and the committee instructed to see on what terms it could be procured, and also to find out the cost of furnishing the same. The hall in question, if furnished in conformity with the ideas of the members, will be one of the most attractive in the city, and, if secured, will be open for the use of other

locals at reasonable rates.

There is strong talk of forming an organization of the drug clerks of this city. ganization of the drug clerks of this city. Already large numbers of the medical fraternity are connected with the Knights of Labor by being members of Excelsion Assembly, No. 2672, which, being a mixed assembly is not composed of any particular craft or calling. The drug clerks, while considering the question of forming an assembly of their own, could not do better than to join Excelsior, which is the mother assembly of the District, and from whose ranks most of the trades assemblies in this ranks most of the trades assemblies in this city have originated.

The new local assembly of street car em-The new rocal assembly of street car em-ployes held a rousing meeting last Thursday night. The principal part of the discus-sion of the meeting was devoted to the lock-out of the employes of the Anacestia road. Enthusiastic addresses were made, and it was the unantmous sentiment of every mem ber present that the assembly should stand by the lock-out members, and it is a well-known fact that when the District Assembly meets that it will stand by the action taken by the assembly.

The meetings of the local labor organize week, and matters of importance to the interest of organized labor have been dis

satisfactory to Mr. Carry, with the understanding that when carried out, all differences should be declared mutually settled. In the case of the Washington Granite Company, the special committee, to which the matter had been referred, reported that the matter had been amicably adjusted and a contract secured for the exclusive employment of ngion men.

Delegates reported that the Workingmen's Library and Burcan of Labor had established an office at No. 600 Thirteenth street, for the transaction of business. The office was kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the evening, it was suggested that the employment office should be kept open in the evening, so as to enable those who were at work, who might know where men were needed, to leave the information at the office. The matter will be brought up at the next

the workings and what was expected to be accomplished by the bureau.

The remarks of the spaker were very interesting, and were received with frequent applause, and at the conclusion the assembly by a manimous vote decided to be represented in the bureau and elected a delegate to be present at its next meeting. Several applications for membership were received and referred for investigation. Nonsunion engineers were reported. tion. Non-union engineers were reported working at several lanuary establishments. The assembly unanimously indorsed the action of the District Assembly and the Federation of Labor in placing these laundring on the practice for

### SINGLE TAX COLUMN.

(The Times undertakes no responsioility for any views expressed in this

ries on the unfair list.

A variety of papaceas for hard times are proposed, one of large following being the abolition or reduction of interest. Let us study this a little.

A man is at work for \$1.35 a day, or \$100 a year, in case he is employed every may except Sandays and homeays. The product of his labor (as heretofore shown) average's about \$800 a year. The \$400 he actually receives is, as a rule, all expended by the year's cod. At the end of teu ucurs he has received \$5,000 and spect it all. If during these ten years be had fixed on the same scale (expending \$400 a year), and received the entire product of his hador (\$800 a year), he would have \$4,000 had up. His dying expenses might be 50 per cent, more that

they are now, and yet at the end of ten years he would be \$2,000 ahead.

At the end of ten years one of his children sichens and cles. As it is now, having nothing ahead, he is in a sad strait (maneinly. He may be able to "stand out" the decetor for a year or two; but for a coffin, and a lot in the cemeiers, he is compelled to pay cash; and is must have \$200 tortwith. He must berrow it. He calls upon his nearest friend among the class that has any money, who loans him \$200, for a year, charging six per cent interest, or \$12.

Observe that up to this time this laborer has not been impoverished by paying in-terest. Also that if he had the \$4,000 which have been taken from him, at the rate of \$400 a year for these ten years, by land owners, railroad corporations, gas, compenies, sugar trusts, beer combines, etc., he would not have to borrow money now. He could simply make use of \$200 of his own money, and still have \$3. 800 left

This is a common, everyday, typical case, showing that the popular conception reversescense and effect. Assume, laboring men are not made poor because of paying interest; they are compelled to pay interest because that are too. because they are poor.

ANOTHER PHASE OF INTEREST. But some one says it is not the interest the laborer pays personally and strictly that improversies him, but the interest which his employer pays, and shifts onto his employer's shouthers duminishing his wages. Let us look into this.

A contractor engages to build a house. To put the brick, famber, etc., into the highest contractor of the brick famber, etc., into the

ape of a building will require a hundred days' work in the aggregate. The average wages, from hod carrier to painter, are \$2.50 a day. Total gaid as wages, \$2.500. Of this amount he has to horrow \$1.000. of the atmost persons as he will not receive his pay till the contract is completed. He pays 6 per cent interest for \$1.000 for two months, \$10. Total paid for interest and wages, \$2.510. Any bey who has reached "long division" in arithmetic can figure out that if he did not a contract the contract of have to pay interest he could afford to pay his laborers thinself unking the same profit as before) \$2.61 per day—if he chose. But would be do so? Wages are determined not by what employes can afford to give. but by competition among employes; and there is not a laboring man in Washington who has the least idea that his employer would raise his wages a cent a day merely because he could horrow money without paying interest.

Thecompulsory legal aboution of interestleaving our beainess and industrial policy naise new in-would have one of two results:

If an employer, stant of funds, could find anybody to lean him money without inferest, so much the better for him; he would pay his employes the wages fixed by competition and our find anybody. petition, and put the amount saved by not

paying interest into his own poekets.

If the contractor, as would be more likely, could not find anybody to loan him money without interest, he would have to forfeit his contract, or never take it at all, and laborers would go without work or wages. Even upon the utterly untenable bypothesis that an employer found an opportunity to borrow a thousand dollars without inter-est, and thereupon raised his employes' wages from \$2.50 to \$2.51 a day, what shall we say of the sense of men who are now rending the welkin with clamor over the purely hypothetical loss of that purely the purely hypothetical loss of that purely hypothetical cent, and yet keep slient over being exploited daily and nightly by rail-way corporations, gas companies, land speculators, sugar trusts and all that ilk to a hundred times the extent?

EFFECT OF MORE CURRENCY.

We have heretofore portrayed in these columns the little community in which each man received as wages for his day's work only half enough to enable him to buy the product of his neighbor's day's work; how goods accumulated in the hands of Mr. Middleman; how the market became glasted with more goods than the laborers could buy with the money received for making them; how preduction had to be limited— to wit, by dismissing from employment some of the producers; how the men thus thrown out of employment became hungry and destitute and offered to work for lower wages, which the workmen still employed were compelled to accept or lose their places. When this simple round of wretchedness is thoroughly understood it will also be understood that the cycle will run its course to the inevitable climax. no matter what the kind of money used Whether the money be made of gold, silver, alaminum, paper or leather—whether, the amount in the hands of Mr. Middleman be a million dollars per capita—all the laborer will get will be an amount so close to the line of destitution that the actually destitute unemployed will not deem it worth while to bid lower.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF. For the same reason a high tariff has practically no effect on wages. In the little community above mentioned no pauper-made goods were brought in from any foreign country, yet the market became glutted wages went down and workmen wereforced wages went down and workingen were forced into idleness. The same tariff is in effect all over the United States, but carpenters' wages are 30 per cent higher in New York than in Philadelphia, because it costs 30 per cent more to live in New York than it does in Philadelphia. Laborers in Georgia receive 50 cents for the same kind of work that laborers in Ohlo receive \$1 a day for doing, because in Georgia white mea have to compete with colored men, who can live on sweet potatoes and rice for 10 cents a day. It is competition, not the tariff, that controls wages. that controls wages. It being very clear that the current panaceas for low wages and hard times are of no effect, it remains to investigate what would be the effect of the single tax.

How's Thist We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Tolede, O.

We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly homerable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kiman & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. transactions and financially able to carry

acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all

Diversions in the Trenches. Diversions in the Trenches.

"I say, Pat," said Mike, throwing down his shovel, "do ye think if ye were to stand on this side of the street and look across to the other ye could see the side—walk?"

"Mebbe I could and mebbe I could'st," replied Pat, with a smile. "An' supposin' ye were on the other side, do ye think if ye were on the other side, do ye think if ye will ye heat ye good see the marble—stee?" ye were on the other side, do ye think if y did yer best ye could see the marble—step? —Philadelphia Call.

#### One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

"Fair Play" is the wipper in the con-test for suggestions for The Times' trophy. This is the conclusion the committee on suggestions has reached. Their report to suggestions has reached. Their is the editor of this column follows:

We return herewith the answers made by the members of the District National Guard to the invitation of The Washington Thoes for suggestions for a match and a suitable trophy to be known as 'The Times Trophy,' to be shot for by teams during the

annual competitions.

"In considering these suggestions we have concluded that it was the intention of The Times to present the ten dollar prize to the guardsman suggesting the most practical plan for a match and trophy, and with the real control of the control with that view we unanimously agree that win that view we manmonsy agree that the one animited by "Fair Play" is the most practical, as it admits of execution with the lenst possible preparation. "If, however, the suggestions which would less the true merits of a military rifeman are to be considered, those sub-

mitted by Practical Marisman are by far heat, but it would be impossible to shoot a match under the conditions imposed, at this time, on the range at Ordway. Re-spectfully

pecifulty
"JAMES E. BELL,
"Capt. I. R. P., 2d Begt., D. C. N. G.
"G. B. YOUNG,
"First Lieut. I. R. P., Engineer Corps.
"Committee."

THE PRIZE PLAN. As will be seen, the contest between "Fair Play" and "Practical Marksman" was very close. 'Fair Play' is the title under which Lieut. A. O. Hutterly, Com-pany H. Engineer Corps, contested. Lieut. Hutterly therefore wins the prize. Lieut.

Butterly's suggestion is appended:
"I would respectfully suggest for your rifle trophy a handle-me clock, with side figures of a hunter and armed sender, scribed. 'The Washington Times Trophy "Conditions—Tweive men from each nat-tallon: each company to have at least three men on the term. Disarces—200, 300, 500 and 600 yards and one skirmish run for each mant five shots at cash range of 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Posttiens and skir-mish runs as per United States Army regu-lations. Officers allowed to shoot on the

"The trophy to go to the team making the highest total, and to be shot for three times. not necessarily consecutively, specifully, FAIR spectfully.

The Times may make some change in the trophy should it see fit, but the change, if any, will be for the better. So the but talions can go to work selecting teams. The Engineer Corps is handicapped by the requirement that a certain number of men should come from each company. All have

MANY SUGGESTIONS.

There were a large number of suggestions o examine, and Capt. Bell and Lieut. Young were most painstaking in their efforts to arrive at a conclusion. In his comments on rrive at a conclusion. In his comments on Fair Play Lieut. Young says: "Butta match twelvemen, threefromeach

ompany, five shors at 200, 200, 700 and company, five shors at 200, 200, 100 and 600, and one skirmish all per regulations of United States army. The best with present range facilities, etc., six men from Companies II and C of Figureers, in which there is no a single experienced shot, would sufficiently lumdicap them. Three from each company would excite company interves and the states of the Company would excite company interves and

the skirmish is very properly added. Five shots an each range is surficient. Some of these suggestions may be followed. Licut. Young summarized the contest in this way "First, "Practical Shot," "Fair Play," second, R. J. C., if maximum for team be foris; and third "Private Soldier." Times proposes to publish in this columniame some of these suggestions. NOTES FROM THE COMMANDS.

Maj, Harries is still ill-in fact, he has had a sight relapse, and will not be out-for some time. So nothing has been done concerning the days for team shooting. Capt. Bett will probably call a meeting of inspectors soon to discuss and arrange for this matter. It is likely that the shoots will not come oif until late in November. Interest in the Kifle Association is grow arkenes were present at the range. They had some good smooting, and unjoyed the afternoon very much. Many inquiries are being made concerning this institu-tion, and a number of new names are ex-pected to be presented for membership

The new Second Regiment Band held a

The new Second Regiment Band heid a practice meeting Monday night. It, has twenty-three pieces now.

Privates John A. Gallagher and Joseph C. Quill, Company A. Fourth Battailion, have reported for duty. They have been off on furlough.

Lleat, Harvey, of the Engineer Corps, is back from a Western trip. He challenged every military organization between here and the Missisappi to shoot Company A. Engineer Corps. There may be one or two shoots by telegraph.

First Lient, James A. Watson, command-

First Lient, James A. Watson, commanding the ambulance corps, has tendered his

resignation.
Company D, Third Battallon, has received
part of its equipments.
The following have been ordered before The following have been ordered before the brigade board for examination: Thomas H. Means, for first lieutenant, Company D. Third Battallon; Fred G. Statz, second lieutenant, same company; First Lieut: Otto G. Simonsson, for captain, Company D. Sixth Battallon, and Commissary Sergt. Bonal B. Macked, Second Regiment, for first lieutenant, Company D. Sixth.

First Lieut: and Adjt. Richard J. Donnelly, of the Third Battallon, has tendered his resignation. Lieut. Bonnelly has been the mainstay of the Third for a long while, and will be missed. He was the most popular

the mainstay of the Third for a long while, and will be missed. He was the most pop-ular officer in the battalion. He may go on the brigade non-commissioned staff. He will be succeeded by Luther H. Reich-elderfer, who was colonel of the High School Cadets, and once captain of the Mortons.

Mortons.

Capt. Harry Walsh is well protected now.

Look at the railing in his office.

Troop A had a good drill Menday night.

To-morrow night the boys will be inspected. and take part in an oyster roast-

## Suits That Shrink

and lose their shape as soon as they get wet are not much account in November.

The trouble is that it is so hard for anyone to tell good cloth from shoddy, except by wearing it-but we know, and no shoddy goods ever come in our store.

DYRENFORTH'S, 621 Pa.

Under Metropolitan

# DISTRICT SOLDIER BOYS HOWISTHIS?

Dr. Walker's Reduced Rate of \$5 a Month Has Proved Such a Grand Success.

So Many People of All Classes Having Taken Advantage of the Offer, Showing That Expert Services at a Minimum Fee Were Bemanded by the Public.

And So Many Letters of Commendation Have Been Received from the Clergy and Prominent Citizens Urging Dr. Walker to Contique the Low Rate,

He Has Determined to Make the \$5 Rate Permanent.

Hereafter No Fee in Excess of \$5 a Month for Medicine and Treatment Will Be Accepted by Dr. Walker.

When Dr. Walker announced, on October 13, that he would give his service and medithe tree working to apply for the following ten days at the lew rate of \$5 a month, be fittle thought that popular enthusiasm would be aroused by the concession. So many sufferers responded during the ten days that many were unable to obtain an interview with the doctor, hence he was perided to continue the rate ten days longer, announced the close of this offer Nevember scores of letters from prominent citizens, male and female, ciergymen and others, thanking him for his pirhasthropic work, and urging a continuance. Dr. Walkerbas made a careful analysis of the twenty days work, noting cost of crags and other expense, and has found that while the profit in each case is small, the aggregate is sufficient to make a small profit for bim, hence he has determined to make the uniform charge of \$5 a month for treatment and medicines. Henceforth any and all may avail themselves of Dr. Walker's great skill as a practitioner atthis low rate. He wishes to correctly the state of rect a mistaken idea that seems to prevail in some quarters, that the small fee means less care and attention than with a larger one. Such is not the case. All who place themselves under the doc-tor's care may rest assured that they will

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